Arena	Act / Rule	Status	Applicability	Estimated Emission Reductions [§]
Legislative	Clean Power Act	Introduced in Congress by Sens. Jeffords, Collins and Lieberman in Jan. 2005 (S. 150)	All power generating units greater than 15 MW Applies to SO ₂ , NOx, CO ₂ and Mercury Cap-and-trade for SO ₂ , NOx and CO ₂ Most allowances for cap-and-trade program will be given to electricity consumers, i.e., households. Next largest allocation will be to renewable energy and cleaner energy sources.	SO ₂ - 81%* NOx - 71%* CO ₂ - 21%* Mercury - 90%** * over 2000 levels ** over 1999 levels
	Clear Skies Act	Announced by President Bush in Feb. 2002 Introduced in Congress in Jul. 2002 Re-introduced in Congress in Feb. 2003 Re-introduced in Congress in Jan. 2005 (S. 131)	All power generating units greater than 25 MW Does not apply to cogeneration units Cap-and-trade program Applies to SO ₂ , NOx and Mercury Will replace or amend New Source Review, Utility MACT, Acid Rain, and NOx SIP Call rules.	SO ₂ – 73%* NOx – 67%* Mercury – 69%* * over 2000 levels
Regulatory	Clean Air Interstate Rule	Proposed by EPA in Jan. 2004 Supplemental proposal in May 2004 Public hearing held in Alexandria on June 3, 2004	All SO ₂ and NOx Sources Cap-and-trade program for power plants States can control sources other than power plants	$SO_2 - 70\%$ * $NOx - 65\%$ * * over current levels
	Utility Mercury Reductions Rule	Proposed by EPA in Jan. 2004 Supplemental proposal in Feb. 2004 Internal EPA document (Feb. 2005) suggests that further analysis is necessary before this rule can be finalized.	All coal-fired power plants Two proposed alternatives for Mercury reductions - Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) - Cap-and-trade program (two phases)	MACT – 30%*, † Cap-and-trade – 70%* * over current levels † EPA internal document (Feb. 2005) disputes the basis for the estimated 30% reduction from MACT.

 $[\]S$ Reductions in secondary PM-2.5 formation can also be expected based on reductions of SO_2 and NOx emissions.